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COMPARATIVE MILITARISM.

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One way to estimate militarism in a country is to give the number of soldiers and sailors (including officers) in time of peace, relative to the population, which is done in column 2 of the following table. The countries are arranged according to a descending scale of militarism, Roumania being highest, which is 15,700 soldiers and sailors per million population. United States is last having only 1,111 soldiers and sailors per million population. Sweden is second, having 15,299 soldiers and sailors per million population. France is third, having 14,874 per million population, but she is highest of all the larger nations in degree of militarism. Servia is fourth, Bulgaria fifth, and Turkey sixth. Germany is seventh, but of the larger nations she is second, being next to France in degree of militarism. Italy is eighth, Greece ninth, Austria-Hungary tenth, and so on down.

In some of the countries no trustworthy data as to sailors are obtainable, especially in the Balkan States, which, however, stand very high in militarism on land; they are rated without regard to their militarism on sea. If we compare the larger nations only, the order in degree of militarism (column 2) is France first, then Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States which is by far the least military of all.

In column 3, the figures are given for militarism on land only; the order is practically the same as in column 2 for both land and sea, except Great Britain, which is very low in militarism on land. In column 4, the figures are given for militarism on sea alone, the order being Great Britain first, then Sweden, Italy, France, Germany, Russia and so on. Great Britain's militarism on sea is more than three times as much as any other country; she is the only country having more sailors than soldiers. It will be found on the whole that militarism is according to geographical and political necessity.

In columns 5 and 6 are given the absolute numbers of soldiers and sailors (officers and men) in army and navy. The popular mind generally rates the militarism of a country according to the size of its army, which is incorrect, for the army might be large simply because the country is large; thus Russia has by far the largest army; so the United States, a non-military country, has a larger army than most of the Balkan States, which are bristling with militarism.

Also it would not do to estimate militarism according to amount of money paid out per capita of population (columns 7 and 8); for a country might have a much higher degree of militarism than it had money to carry it out; also larger and richer nations would have a high degree of militarism. Thus Great Britain's per capita rate for army and navy combined is the highest, making it most military of all, which is not true.

In column 9 is given the number of bordering nations for each country. Other things being equal, a nation having a large number of countries bordering upon it would be expected to have a larger army for its protection, especially if these other countries were first-class powers.

The true way, therefore, to estimate militarism, is according to the number of both soldiers and sailors, relative to population in times of peace.

COMPARATIVE MILITARISM.*

(Time of Peace.)

COUNTRIES 1911 (Population)	Number of Officers and Men per Million Population in both Army and Navy.	Number of Officers and Men per Mil- lion Population.		Absolute Number of Officers and Men.		Cost per Capita of Population.		Number of Bordering Countries
		Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Roumania. (5,956,690)	15,700	15,700	—	98,139	—	\$2.15	\$—	4
Sweden. (5,521,943)	15,299	14,400	899	79,603	4,965	2.43	0.95	2
France. (39,601,509)	14,874	14,231	643	563,596	25,500	3.90	2.00	5
Servia. (2,911,701)	12,220	12,220	—	35,605	—	1.47	—	6
Bulgaria. in (4,329,108)	11,041	11,041	—	57,800	—	1.83	—	3
Turkey. (35,400,000)	10,593	10,593	—	375,000	—	1.00	—	5
Germany. (64,903,423)	9,683	9,167	516	626,732	33,500	3.00	1.70	7
Italy. (34,686,683)	9,273	8,397	876	291,293	30,398	2.28	1.12	3
Greece. (2,263,952)	8,966	8,966	—	23,600	—	1.40	—	1
Austria-Hungary (49,161,766)	8,359	8,057	302	396,114	14,888	1.90	0.20	7
Russia. (115,500,000)	7,660	7,300	360	1,200,000	60,000	1.50	0.31	6
Great Britain. (45,300,000)	6,963	2,953	4,010	134,000	181,939	2.50	4.50	0
Belgium. (7,516,730)	6,100	6,100	—	46,574	—	1.74	—	3
Netherlands. (5,945,155)	6,012	5,830	182	34,662	10,822	2.00	—	2
United States. (91,972,266)	1,111	982	91	91,783	12,032	1.00	1.35	2

* The figures in this table are based upon official data. Blanks indicate that reliable data were not obtainable.